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THE NEWS OF THE NATION

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

How Senator Sawyer Had His Own Way in the Senate on the Postal Telegraph Bill—Proceedings of the House and Senate—The Blair Educational Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The anticipated breeze in the senate over the Butler resolution to organize a select committee on postal telegraphy did not amount to much when the question came up for consideration, Senator Sherman, a rich old gentleman from Wisconsin, who is chairman of the committee on postoffices and post-office roads, had moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution had been passed, and asked the senate to reconsider his motion.

Mr. Sawyer's best hold is not speech-making, and whenever he undertakes to say any thing further than to introduce a bill or present a petition he experiences much difficulty in finding words with which to frame sentences to express himself. Notwithstanding this, he is quite popular, and is usually "alike" enough to get through the senate anything that he or his people are specially interested in. He undertook to make a speech yesterday, and afforded the more accomplished of his colleagues considerable amusement. He walloped the resolution sent to his committee for consideration, the purpose, of course, being to smother it. In fact, he gave his intentions dead away in what little he said.

Butler, who wanted the committee organized for the purpose of providing himself with a chairmanship and committee-room, was the only senator who opposed Sawyer's motion, and even he did not even push his opposition very vigorously. The vote was about unanimously on Sawyer's side.

No one has more friends in the senate than Mr. Sawyer. It is said of him that he is the original character of Mark Twain's "Bardwell Slote in 'Gilded Age.'" He looks like it anyway. He was a member of the house about the time the book was written. He commenced his congressional career twenty-two years ago as a member of the Thirty-ninth congress. Mr. Sawyer has always been able to get large appropriations for Wisconsin, and more of them in river and harbor bills, than any other member of congress. He is not much on talk, but he looks after little details, and usually carries his point. He is rated as a millionaire, and his full name is Palticus Sawyer, and his home is in Oshkosh.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The senate to-day received a large number of petitions in favor of the Blair educational bill. Senator Allison reported the undervaluations bill from the finance committee, and it was placed upon the calendar. The house resolution as to the holiday adjournment was reported and went over on objection of Senator Plumb. Senator Davis reported the bills to grant pensions of \$2,000 to the widows of Gen. John A. Logan and Frank P. Blair. Senator Berry objected to immediate consideration of the former and Senator Gorman of the latter bill. On motion of Senator Edmunds, his postal telegraph bill was referred to the postoffice committee.

Mr. Teller reported back the bill to quit title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands. Calendar.

On motion of Senator Plumb a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of the interior to report to the expediency of the removal of the Chippewa Indians from Kansas to Indian Territory.

Mr. Faulkner introduced a resolution to pay to Daniel R. Lucas the expenses incurred by him in contesting for a seat in the senate. Referred.

Senator Call renewed his motion to print in the record the memorial of the Utah constitutional convention. As Senator Edmunds objected, Senator Call proceeded to read the article, thus insuring its insertion in the record.

After considerable animated discussion on the Utah memorial, the Blair educational bill came up, and Mr. Blair took the floor, but immediately gave way to Mr. Edmunds, and at 2:15 the senate went into secret session, and at 2:40 adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Barnum, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the president to urge the treasury department officials to enforce the law restricting the importation of foreign labor under contract, as it was currently reported that the coal operators in the Lehigh valley were now importing 2,000 Belgian miners to take the place of the miners now on a strike there, although these miners had been vainly seeking to secure arbitration on their grievances. Referred to labor committee.

On motion of Mr. Mills the house at 12:15 adjourned, the gentleman stating that he made the motion to permit the committee on rules to meet and decide upon a report which would probably be submitted tomorrow.

Rules and Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There were meetings of the house committees on elections and rules this morning. Messrs. Hallam, of Covington, Ky., and Syphar, of this city, appeared before elections, the former as attorney for the speaker, and the latter in the same capacity for Mr. Thoebe, in the Thoebe-Calliste contested election. Both sides expressed a desire to push the case to a conclusion as speedily as possible, and the committee fixed Friday, January 3, as a day upon which to begin the argument.

The committee on rules began taking up in order the various propositions which have been made in the house and referred to it. The resolution by Mr. Springer, providing for a reorganization of the committee, which would abolish some and increase the membership of others, was disagreed to. It was decided to add one member to the committee on public lands, the same to be

adequate from one of the territories. Mr. Will J. Kehoe, the speaker's private secretary, was chosen clerk of the committee on rules.

Administration Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The administration tariff bill, which will go before the holiday recess as the basis of revenue reform, contemplates a reduction of \$62,500,000 annual revenue. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is to come from reduction of duties, chiefly on manufactures, and \$12,500,000 from adding wool, salt, lumber, coal, etc., to the free list. It proposes the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates, where the latter are difficult of enforcement. In the chemical, earthen and glassware schedules numerous judicious reductions are proposed.

In metals, material reductions on iron and steel are recommended. In the wool and woolen schedule, raw wool being made free, the rates on woolen fabrics are so reduced as to take away about \$10,000,000 upon the basis of last year's importations. Inconsistencies as to rates on worsted and woolen cloths are corrected, and here occurs some of the most important changes proposed in the bill. The bill embraces the schedules prepared for congress last winter by Secretary Fairchild, substituting specific for ad valorem duties on silks, gloves and embroideries. It also includes the Hewitt plan for reform of the customs administrative service, with some changes and additions suggested by treasury experiences since Mr. Hewitt's bill was first introduced.

Speaker Carlisle says he hopes to be able to announce the ways and means and appropriations committee membership before the holiday recess.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president sent to the senate to-day the following nominations: Frank L. Hoyne, of Illinois, to be appraiser of merchandise, in the city of Chicago, state of Illinois; Stephen A. Dwyer, of Montana, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Montana. About twenty recess nominations for justices, attorneys and United States marshals were also sent to the senate to-day, including Charles M. Swift, rd, as marshal for the district of New York.

Confirmations Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—At the conclusion of the secret session to-day the confirmations of Secretary Fairchild, Assistant Secretary Maynard, Treasurer Hyatt, Assistant Secretary Reeves and Ministers Hanna and Lawton, and James F. Benedict, internal revenue collector of the district of Colorado, were announced, having been confirmed December 15.

DAN DOHERTY'S DOOM.

A Cincinnati Man Gets a Life Sentence in the London Courts.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Word has just reached here that the trial of Dan Doherty, of New York, for shooting George Graham, of Rochester, N. Y., was concluded there to-day with a verdict of manslaughter, and Doherty was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Dan Doherty is a Cincinnati boy, who left here ten years ago, occasionally coming back on visits. He was born on Sixth street hill, and is a brother of "Kid" and John Doherty. The family are well known in police circles. Dan's early life was spent in blacking boots about the gambling establishments, where he picked up much information that was useful to him in his later career as confidence man, sport and gambler. Dan was comparatively straight, and always, until the murder of Col. Graham, kept clear from the police. His brother Jimmy, alias the "Kid," is well remembered in Cincinnati as the murderer of Policeman Kunkel, on Dayton street, in 1877. The "Kid" and several others were detected in a burglary by Officer Kunkel, and to escape arrest shot the policeman. This murder was the principal reason that induced Dan Doherty to leave the city. In his successful career as a gambler and surety man Dan has been associated at various times with the most successful crooks of the country. He has traveled extensively and his victims number thousands, in all parts of the world. At one time Dan led a double life. He was known as a "high roller" among New York gamblers, where he spent his nights, and at the same time conducted a successful dairy in Philadelphia, supplying the wealthy Quakers with a pure article of milk.

Col. Graham, the man killed by Doherty, had been his friend and partner in their gambling career. Graham was probably one of the best known gamblers in this country. He will be remembered as a tall, exceedingly handsome fellow, about forty. He was originally from Rochester, and came west in 1874, locating at Springfield, Ill. He was one of the smartest card men in his profession, and for a short time dealt at faro in Springfield. Capt. Tom Brewer, now a prominent politician of that city, had "staked" a game and Graham was the dealer. There was a big losing made, and Brewer in some way got the impression that the game had been thrown off by Graham. They quarreled and the captain pulling out his revolver shot Graham, the ball passing entirely through his body in the region of the stomach. The dealer lay for months, each moment supposed to be his last, but finally recovered. He then left Springfield and returned to the east. In 1880 he was in this city, where he remained about a week.

Only three hours before killing Graham Doherty wrote a letter to a friend in Philadelphia which has unusual interest in view of the fact that his prediction has been verified. In his letter Doherty wrote: "The Smith-Kilrain fight comes off before Christmas. Smith will not lose. If he cannot win his party will make it a draw. Kilrain has no chance. This information is right." The letter was in the nature of a quiet "tip" and bets were placed accordingly.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 21.—Snow commenced falling here yesterday morning and has come down steadily ever since. Later in the day a blizzard set in from the north and has hourly increased in violence. Advice is to the effect that the blizzard is general over the west and that it has caught the country without any supply of coal. It is known that the railroad companies have from some cause failed to supply the demand on the plains. There is great fear that much suffering and distress will result from this sudden change of weather.

THE FIGHT TAKES PLACE.

JAKE KILRAIN AND JEM SMITH MEET IN THE PRIZE RING.

They Fight One Hundred and Six Rounds When Darkness Falls a Stop to the Proceedings—The Referee Declares it a Draw—Particulars of the Battle.



PARIS, Dec. 21.—Jake Kilrain and Jem Smith met on Souverain island, in the Seine, forty miles from Rouen, and fought one of the biggest prize fights that has taken place in many years. Although a draw, Kilrain had indisputably the best of the fight. He drove Smith into his corner time and again, and the Englishman would have been severely punished if he had not gone down repeatedly to save himself. Darkness put a stop to the slugging in the 106th round, although it is almost certain that a fight to a finish would have ended in the defeat of Smith. Prior to the battle the betting was as high as five to one in favor of Smith, most of the spectators being Englishmen who were confident that Smith, the champion of their country, could knock out Kilrain, the comparatively unknown American, in a few rounds.

As the two gladiators stood facing each other in the ring it was plain to be seen that Smith was the more heavily built. Great masses of corded and knotted muscles bulged out in his breast, arms and legs, showing that he possessed immense powers of body and was extremely tough. His small, dark eyes, deep set in the head, glowed with remarkable brilliancy and intensity. He seemed very confident, and laughed and talked lightly to those about him. Just before the fight began he crossed over to Kilrain and said:

"Jake, I will bet you £400 to £200 that I can beat you."

"I have no more money," was the reply.

Kilrain appeared also to splendid advantage. His form, although not quite so massive as Smith's, evinced remarkable concentration of power, and the superior length of his arms and legs more than made up for his deficiency of bulk. It was the first time that he had ever been inside or outside of a prize ring, although the possessor of the champion diamond belt as the best boxer with gloves in America. He did not seem at all afraid of the finest of English pugilists who stood before him, and when the battle began it was he who took the offensive from the start. Although an Irishman Kilrain appeared like the long, agile and tough Yankee and exhibited amazing powers of endurance.

There were eighty-three spectators present, mostly English noblemen and other men of means, who had crossed the channel about the same time as the pugilists to witness the fight. All who went as spectators on the little French steamer from Bonnières to the island in the Seine were assessed £25 before hand, and afterward £5 additional, which was promptly paid. Betting was very heavy during the trip to the island.

At 2:15 Kilrain stepped into the ring, being the first to take position within the ropes. The referee was George W. Atkinson, of the Sporting Life. The seconds for Kilrain were Charles Mitchell and Ed. Donnelly. Smith was backed by Jack Baldock and Jack Harper. When time was called Kilrain and Smith quickly advanced to the middle of the ring. The ground was wet and spongy and covered with long, wet grass, which was favorable in breaking hard falls. The two champions shook hands and then stood for a moment on their guard, closely watching each other. Suddenly Kilrain led off with a sounding bang on Smith's grizzly breast, but the Englishman did not go down. He responded quickly and with tremendous force, which alarmed the Americans for their champion's safety. But the ease with which Kilrain withstood the shock showed that he was able to take care of himself. Smith at the same time discovered that he had a dangerous man to contend with and began to act cautiously.

Both closed and fell at the end of the first round, Kilrain on top. Time, thirty-five seconds.

In the second round Smith got one home on Kilrain's cheek and they closed, Smith falling uppermost.

The fourth was a wrestling bout in which Kilrain showed superior powers. Both fell, Smith underneath. Smith then took the defense and avoided punishment as much as possible.

From the fifth to the eighth round nothing of importance was done, Smith keeping on his guard and practicing the falling trick to save himself.

In the ninth Kilrain appeared with a swelled eye. There was some heavy fighting, which was continued in the tenth and eleventh rounds. Then nothing was accomplished until the fifteenth, when Kilrain sent several terrific blows home on Smith's nose and mouth. Smith, however, won the fall.

In the sixteenth round Kilrain caught a heavy driver in the mouth. In the next bout Smith panted while Kilrain's mouth was shut. The eighteenth scored the first knock down in favor of Kilrain. Smith was not much hurt, however.

Short, sharp rounds followed, until in the twenty-seventh Kilrain's damaged eye caught a second blow. Both men fell hard. Light sparring followed, Smith fighting against time and hoping for darkness. Kilrain kept on the aggressive.

The fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth rounds ended by Smith being grassed.

Monotony then intervened until in the eighty-seventh round Smith left his legs suddenly in response to an ear-splitter, but braced up in the next and actually forced Kilrain down in five seconds.

The remaining rounds were fought in partial darkness. In the one hundred and sixth round Smith suddenly became animated, and made some sharp hits, in strong contrast with his weak work during the preceding thirty rounds.

Smith was accredited with the first blood and Kilrain the first clear knock down. The fight was without outside interference. The referee ordered the men out of the ring and all started for the boat, Smith and Kilrain walking together and freely discussing the points in their battle and the probability of finishing it next day.

When the men got on board, however, it was decided unanimously that the fight should not finish and a draw was declared by the referee.

This being one of the longest fights on record, much interest is being taken in the two principals, and a brief history of each will be found interesting.

Jake Kilrain, aged twenty-nine, stands five feet ten and one-half inches high, and weighs 210 pounds. His real name is John Joseph Killian, and he is a native of Greenport, N. Y. He worked as a rolling mill hand in early days and developed his muscle. After devoting some attention to boat-fighting he launched out as a professional pugilist in 1883, and won a six-round fight with flarry Allen. He fought many subsequent battles, always with gloves, and invariably won. Sullivan declined last year to meet him.

Jem Smith, aged twenty-four, champion pugilist of England, was born at St. Luke's, London. He is five feet eight inches and weighs 189 pounds. He made his advent in London in 1883 by winning a boxing match. The same year he defeated Bob Preston in a bare knuckle fight in eight rounds. He afterwards had a number of fights and came out as victor. In 1885 Smith won the championship of England in a contest with Jack Davis.

Richard K. Fox Talks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mr. Richard K. Fox was seen at the office of the Police Gazette to-day by a United Press reporter, and in answer to a query as to how he liked the manner in which the Kilrain-Smith fight had resulted, said he was not satisfied at all. "I think," he continued, "the men should meet as soon as possible and settle the matter definitely. I have cabled my representative in London to that effect. As the matter now stands it settles nothing. Neither of the principals can claim the championship and the belt has not been won. The matter must be settled and I will use every effort to bring about another meeting. Here is a copy of the dispatch I cabled this morning."

Mr. Fox here handed the copy to the reporter. It read as follows:

"W. E. Harding, London: 'Draw won't do. Men must meet to finish. If Smith refuses, shall claim belt, world's championship and stakes for Kilrain. I am willing to back Jake against John L. Sullivan, after this is settled, for from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and the belt.'"

"I have also sent the following to George Atkins, referee of the Smith-Kilrain fight, and the editor of the Sporting Life, London:

"Fight must be finished. If Smith refuses I shall claim belt, world's championship and stakes for Kilrain."

Mr. Fox believes that Smith's backer will not put up the money for another go with Kilrain, now that they have seen the way Kilrain handled their man.

"When do you expect to hear from your representative with regard to your dispatches?"

"I expect answers soon, but whether Smith will agree to fight to a finish is uncertain. I would like the affair settled one way or the other, as I want one or the other of the men to enter the ring with Sullivan, having a clear title to the belt. I intend to keep all my agreements with Kilrain. The next fight for the belt, however, should Kilrain win it, will have to take place either in Mexico or America. Should there be an acceptance by Sullivan of my challenge in behalf of Kilrain, the men will have to fight within six months."

GATHERING REPUBLICANS.

An Important Conference to Be Held in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—There is little indication as yet of a general attendance upon the conference meeting of Republicans which has been called for by the state central committee, the same to include members of committees, representatives from Lincoln leagues, which is the latest "fad" of the party in this state, the state central committee and leading Republicans generally. The conference will be minus the presence of Lieutenant Governor Robertson, of whom the latest account is that he is lying sick in a New York hotel, having been taken ill while attending the National conference in that city. This will likely have off the anticipated row between him and the Sayre faction over the charge that Robertson was sold out by his friends in the legislative deal. With this disturbing element gone the conference may be harmonious. No special program of exercises has been prepared, but speeches will be expected from Harrison, Porter, Sayre and other representative Republicans.

Among the delegates who have already reported, and they are scarce, there is a general concurrence in the view that the state convention should await the meeting of the National convention, and as this will not be held until June, this means plenty of time for candidates to get ready before the nominating convention and a short campaign. One reason also assigned for a late convention is that congress may continue in session until June, and the issues which may grow out of its action are likely to furnish material on which to make a canvass. The prime object, however, is to keep the party in Indiana in full accord with the action of the National convention. To-morrow evening there will be a meeting of the state central committee, at which time the number of delegates to the state convention will be determined, and it is anticipated that there will be a recommendation from the committee delaying the convention until the time indicated, even if the conference takes no final action in the matter. This is directly contrary to the spirit shown by the Indiana Democracy, who want an early convention and a long campaign, with a lively fight.